ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1905.

VOL. XXV-NO. 1-WHOLE NO. 1259.

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By JOHN McELROY.

Copyrighted, 1904, by The National Tribune Co., Washington, D. C.

edly Dana's estimates had very much

CHAPTER XXVI.

GRANT'S GREAT MANEUVER. He Crosses His Army Over the River Below Vicksburg, and Gains the High by the Union Commander's Tactics.

Gen. Lew Wallace says that he saw Grant become a great man in two min- The Spring was coming on rapidly, and this year. utes. That was when he arrived on the surveyed McClernand's Division, after up the river to reinforce Rosecrans for share of his thoughts. I would prefer it had been driven back for nearly two miles by an overwhelming force of Confederates. After a few minutes' pause and conversation he said with quiet decisiveness to McClernand and to Waliace, who had come up with a portion of his division to McClernand's assist-

"Gentlemen, you must recover this ground."

Wallace and McClernand looked at each other blankly, but it was a military order, which they had to obey, and without any further talk they set about doing the best they could, while Grant, knowing that they would keep the enemy fully employed in that quarter, galloped over to the left and sent Gen. C. F. Smith with his division in a charge against the works, which Grant had at once understood were disgarnished in order to add to the attacking force which had driven back his right. The result showed the clear common sense of his mental operations, for Gen. Smith found but a feeble resistance from the strong works which the day before had held him at bay.

Gen. Grant was now about to make a still more startling ascent to greatness-to the plane of the world's very great commanders, such as Alexander. Hannibal, Julius Cesar, Frederick the Great and Napoleon. For three months hair he had been operating against Vicksburg, and had met with repulses and failures sufficient to discourage any commander of a rank less than those of the great captains named. He was at the end of all the expediencies and plans which would occur to a General of a high but not the highest order of ability. The problem before him was too great for what men call military talent. It was something requiring absolute genius. Jefferson Davis, Joseph E. Johnston and Pembertor were sure that they had brought him to a standstill and that nothing serious could be feared from him. This opinlon probably prevailed also in Washingthe directions which had been tried, and he ordered Grant to send a corps ogain Gen. Grant's clear common sense Johnston and Pemberton an opportunity to concentrate their forces upon the column coming up the Mississippi and

Still, Grant was in such a precarious position with reference to the authorities at Washington that he did not think it politic to openly repel this suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies. Grant's failure to accomplish anything decisive was working strongly

who was then Assistant Secretary of War, and had been sent by Secretary Stanton to Grant's headquarters to see for himself the situation and report confidentially upon the ability of Grant and those around him and the pros- vice, but contented himself with standpects. Dana did his work superbly. His pen-pictures of Grant, Sherman. zeal and energy anything that his Corps and Division Commanders-McPherson, McClernand and the division commanders are fine bits of character painting, and gave the Secretary of War an accurate measure of the character and abilities of the men who commanded in the Army of the Tencommanded in the Tencommanded i been entirely impartial, and he bestowed praise and censure without fear, favor or affection. He described Grant, Sherman and McPherson as men of the plan which Gen. Grant had then in equaled Napoleon's finest strokes. To highest character and the most unusual this had little interest for them. Grant therefrom. My own opinions are: was surrounded by a staff of curiously Rawlins, a man of defective education grand armies of the United States. but intense industry, courage and pathe Topographical Engineer; Col. Mac-Feely, the Commissary, and one or two more were capable, efficient, zealous of-feers, but the remainder was a selected; which is the first select the officers and men to compose the fights were extin-feers, but the remainder was a selected; which is the first select the officers and men to compose the fights were extin-guished, the ports carefully covered, were selected; which is the first select the officers and for the select the o

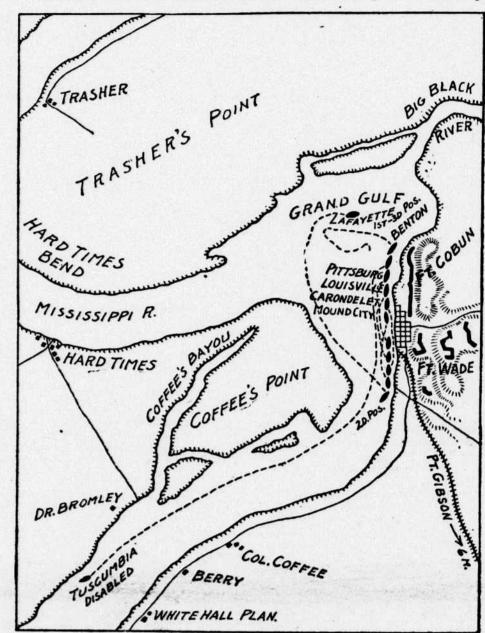
and transport them to any desired he should conceal the direction of his

point; this force to be held always near enough to act with the gunboats when when once he had taken the fateful step the main army is known to be near of putting his army across the river Vicksburg—Haynes's Bluff or Yazoo that he would move with such celerity

50 miles long and very tortuous) as a lus and took these chances. military channel, to supply an army able to a force coming from the west, which we must expect. Yet this canal will be most useful as the way to convey coals and supplies to a fleet that should navigate the lower reach of the Mississippi between Vicksburg and the Red River. to do with retaining Grant in his posi- Red River.

Sunflower route to reach the high land lahatchie and Yalabusha Rivers. The Ground at Last—Wonderful Scenes above Haynes's Bluff was accepted by all as ending the prospects of striking the rear of Vicksburg from the Missistreems When the Confederates Bewildered Spring Is now here and soon these in the ambuscades of the forest, and the rear of Vicksburg from the Missistreems will be no serious obstacle, save in the ambuscades of the forest, and the confederates Bewildered Spring Is now here and Yalabusha Rivers. The dry ground known as Congo Landing, with a good road leading up on to the bluffs, by which it was hoped that Mcterles—The Confederates Bewildered sippi River above the city. The burn- whatever works the enemy may have ing question then became what was to be done next with the great army which sissippi is too valuable for us to allow hat the control of the c had been lying around Miliken's Bend? the enemy to hold it and make crops

right of the line at Fort Donelson and ston and Pemberton were of the opin- request that Gen. Grant will read them ion that the army would be sent back and give them, as I know he will, a boats that he collected in the neighbor- Boston Harbor on the 18th of June, with arms, ammunition and inflamma-



THE BATTLE AT GRAND GULF.

ton. Gen. Halleck certainly thought an advance on Chattanooga, and this that he should not answer this letter, coal yard behind each of them took a that nothing could be accomplished in opinion was greatly strengthened by but merely give it as much or as little coal barge on the starboard side, and Gen. Grant, on Halleck's order, sending weight as it deserves. Whatever plan back a large number of transports of action he may adopt will receive side of her coal barge the ram Gen. to meet Gen. Banks ascending the Mis- which he had kept during the Winter from me the same zealous co-operaton Price, which had been captured in the sissippi and assist him in capturing Port to move his troops about the bayous and energetic support as though con-Hudson. This was in accordance with and to afford them a refuge when the ceived by myself. I do not believe Gen. Gen. Halleck's fatal method of scatter waters rose and submerged the coun-ing his forces and operating at too try. Halleck now wanted these to carry Port Hudson this Spring. Let the com-mand of Lieut. S. E. Woodworth. The ing his forces and operating at too try. Halleck now wanted these to carry Fort Hudson this Spring. I am, etc. many points at the same time. Here supplies up the Cumberland to Gen. Rosecrans, and they made a great show esserted itself. He knew that to send steaming back to Memphis, which the a corps to Banks's assistance while cotton-trading Jews in that city faithleaving Pemberton without any de-fully reported to Pemberton and Johncided pressure upon him would give ston. Fortunately those spies were mis- to it, and the fatal one in Grant's mind led by the number of sick soldiers and others sent back on the transports into Memphis and starting afresh from the troops. believing that they were loaded with same place which Grant had started troops.

Sherman's Letter.

Gen. Grant called no council of war the operations from Milliken's Bend. his clique were moving everything to have him superseded and McClernand put in command.

Not a little assistance was given to Grant at this time by Charles A. Dana, the brilliant and able newspaper man, the brilliant and able newspaper man, should be done. He knew that McClernand was intriguing incessantly to secure the chief command, and was sure that McClernand had no definite plans in his mind as to what should be done. He knew terrific carnage at Stone River, only the previous Summer. For the Army of the Tennessee to go back to Memphis would be to throw the whole Union when the previous summer. commanders and junior to everybody been very gloomy failures. else, did not venture an opinion or ading ready to execute with the utmost Clernand out into the open, develop seemed to have hardly expected, and it any ideas that he might have as to the is little wonder that Davis, Pemberton future and to fix upon him a responsi-bility which the others were willing to bility which the others were willing to tomed frankness the following letter to cross the peninsula and strike for the Gen. Grant, which has been distorted highlands below it. This was a conby critics into a "Protest" against the ception that for daring and brilliancy mind, but had not outlined to any one.

General to Gen. Grant. ton, like everything else, was merely there are men who will, in any result

unequal men. At the head was Gen. see is now far in advance of the other sas under Gen. Holmes. Over these triotism, who worked incessantly, de- should forthwith be moved from St. concentrate the entire effective force voted himself heart and soul to the Louis to the vicinity of Little Rock, upon any point that he wished to. That cause, and allowed himself but one lux- Ark.; supplies collected there while the is, he could leave sufficient men with ury—that of swearing. Maj. Wilson, river is full, and land communication Gen. Bragg to man the fortifications

go below the city involved surrendering abilities and devoting themselves with "Headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, for the time his line of communica-the utmost singleness of purpose to the Camp near Vicksburg, April 8, 1863, tions and supplies, and placing his army great task before them. They were "Col. J. A. Rawlins, Assistant Adjutant- on the farther side of a wide, deep absolutely free from the vice, which General to Gen. Grant. river in the presence of a force greathad injured so many commanders in that region, of pecuniary greed, and gest (for reasons which I will not immediate command and stretching cared as little for the high-priced cot- name) that Gen. Grant call on his corps from Grenada to Port Hudson were ton which was such a temptation to commanders for their opinions, concise some 80,000 men with at least 50,000 many commanders as they did for the and positive, on the best general plan effectives. Gen. Bragg, with an army rushes which grew in the swamps. Cot- of a campaign. Unless this be done, of between 40,000 and 50,000 effectives, occupied a strong position about Tullaa means to an end. It could be made falling below the popular standard, homa, against which Gen. Rosecrans useful for breastworks on land and bul- claim that their advice was unheeded, had not attempted to advance since warks on the steamboats, and beyond and that fatal consequences resulted Bragg took it up after retreating from Stone River three months before. There "First. That the Army of the Tennes- were 55,000 effective troops in Arkanthree commanders was Gen. Joseph E. "Second. That a corps from Missouri Johnston, who it was presumed could

"W. T. Sherman, Major-General."

Sherman's Plan.

it would be a confession of defeat of all

Grant's Daring Plan.

plan which even those around him-

Gen. Grant had determined upon a

and audacity as to prevent his numer-City.

"Sixth. I do doubt the capacity of ous enemies from concentrating against bim. Grant had the daring of his gen-Willow Bayou (which I estimate to be him. Grant had the daring of his gen- who are not subscribers. The Early Conception of the Plan. large enough to operate against Jack-large enough to operate against Jack-son, Miss., or the Black River Bridge; his mind even while he was trying the and such a channel will be very vulner- other routes for reaching the high land

What Next?

The failure of the Deer Creek and Sunflower route to reach the high land.

"Seventh. The chief reason for operating solely by water was the season of the year and high water in the Tallahatchie and Valchucha Birons. The miles in a straight line was a piece of the property of the property of the property of the year and high water in the Tallahatchie and Valchucha Birons. batteries at Grand Gulf and give a foot-

At that time Gen. Grant had an idea of sending his troops and supplies through the bayous on flatboats, and as it could not lie idle. Jeff Davis, John- "I make these suggestions, with the Gen. Osterhaus, leading McClernand's Corps, advanced he made use of the

vance of McClernand's, as was also Gen. Mississippi to the Colorado. Bowen, who commanded the garrison these troops and Osterhaus's advance. At this time Gen. Ellet's Marine Brigade, about 2,000 strong, was ordered to the Tennessee River and left, making

the capture of Grand Gulf.

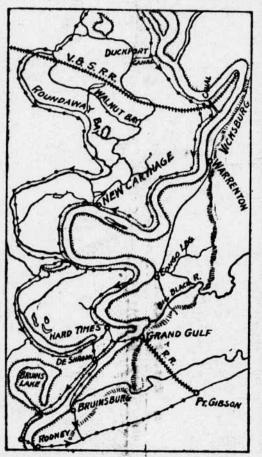
The Gunboats Pass the Butteries. Commodore Porter made his preparations to run by the batteries on the night of April 16, when the new moon gave the least illumination. The vessels he had decided to take were: Benton, Flagship, 16 guns, Lieut .-Comd'r James A. Greer. Lafayette, eight guns, Capt. Henry

Louisville, 12 guns, Lieut.-Comd'r E. K. Owen. Mound City, 14 guns, Lieut. Byron

Pittsburg, 13 guns, Lleut. W. R. Hoel Carondelet, 11 guns, Lieut. J. M. Mur-Tuscumbia, five guns, Lieut.-Comd'r James W. Shirk.

the Lafayette had lashed on the other fight above Memphis and repaired for gunboats moved in the order given above, with the Benton leading, and between the Carondelet and the Tus-This was an admirable plan in many Silver Wave, Henry Clay and Forest cumbia came three army transports, the respects, though there were objections Queen, unprotected except by bales of

that had previously run the batteries had led them to make many improveto discuss future plans, and confined The condition of the public mind at guns, so that at this time there were against him at Washington, and he needed all of Halleck's and Lincoln's support to maintain himself in his position as commander. McClernand and tion as commander. McClernand and the clique were moving everything to have him superseded and McClernand as to what should be done. He knew him superseded and McClernand as to what should be done. He knew him superseded and McClernand as to what should be done. He knew him superseded and McClernand as to what should be done. He knew him superseded and McClernand as to what should be done. He knew him superseded and McClernand as to what should be done. He knew him superseded and McClernand as to what should be done. He knew him superseded and McClernand and the collaboration of its bad luck. The territorial from the culmination of its bad luck. The t there was no intention on the part of Commodore Porter to engage the bat- asked: teries as he passed, every precaution



THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO THE SOUTH OF VICKSBURG AND ROUTES

TAKEN.

"For the Good of the Order:"

The 8th page of this issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE should be shown to all comrades

BURNING A PRIVATEER.

DESTRUCTION OF THE JUDAH IN PENSACOLA HARBOR.

A Brilliant Naval Exploit—Gallant Dash of 100 Men and Officers Lieut. Russell received a buckshot wound in the left arm. Capt. Reynolds, Against a Shore Swarming With Enemies—Entire Success of of the boat from a slight contusion of the Achievement.

By Rear-Admiral JOHN H, RUSSELL, U. S. N.

Theodorus Bailey commanding, left emy; silently each boat was supplied hood to carry his troops and supplies 1861, for Pensacola, Fla., as the flag- ble material for firing the schooner; all over the overflowed country. The wa- ship of Flag-Officer William Mervine, had been drilled in their respective duter was by this time falling, however, After stopping for coal at Keywest she ties. The weather was mild and pleasso that soon the boats could not be anchored off the bar at Pensacola Har- ant, the stars partially obscured by the bor, where Flag-Officer Mervine trans- light, fleecy scud which floated lazily Pemberton was informed of this ad- ferred his flag from the U. S. steamer overhead. The moon, which was near-

at Grand Gulf. Neither of them at- was the sally spot in possession of the tached any importance to it, however, Union forces, while the Confederate as they were wedded to the idea that flag, over bristling guns, lined the shore with sharp eyes. All were in the boats Grant would continue to attempt to se- on the opposite side from Fort McRae wating silently for Lieut. Russell, the cure a foothold above the city. Grant to the Navy Yard with a force of some gave color to this belief by sending 8,000 men under Gen. Bragg. Col. Steele's Division some distance up on Harvey Brown commanded the Union mate to send to the loved ones at home, he old Deer Creek route. Bowen sent forces at Fort Pickens, which, thanks three regiments across the river to get to Slemmer, did not fall into rebel the last word of instruction had been n touch with Osterhaus's Division, hold hands, and which kept vigil over the given and Lieut. Russell makes his apt in check, or at least observe it, and forts and Navy Yard, which through pearance at the gangway, accompanied there was some skirmishing between cowardice or vacillation, were in the by every officer in the ship—each sihands of the enemy.

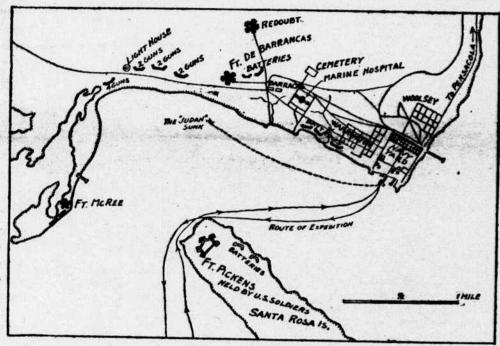
Monotonous Life on Shipboard.

to the Tennessee River and left, making There was nothing to break the mo-quite a show, which helped to convince notony of ship life, save the daily favorite with all. He descends the side, There was nothing to break the mo-Pemberton that Grant's army was on drills and occasional visit to Fort takes his seat and calmly orders Midhe retreat and that the movement west Pickens to consult with Col. Brown, and shipman Higginson to shove off. They of the river was merely to cover this. obtain what information he might be The first essential thing to such a possessed of in regard to the enemy's other boats. Like shadows, with mufmovement was to get undisputed con- movements. On one of those visits fied oars, they pull out from the deep trol of the river below Vicksburg, and Capt. Bailey spoke of a schooner which, obscurity of the huge vessel's side, disin this the co-operation of the gunboats fully armed and equipped, made daily appearing in the gloom, watched with was necessary. Commodore Porter, always daring and willing, listened with openly stated that the first dark night until they disappear from view—for mind that needed no prompting to they would escape and assist the Ala- Fort Pickens. Grant's suggestion that he run his gun- bama in her destruction of Union vesboats past the batteries and assist in sels. Frequent futile attempts had been the commanding officer ordered the of-

The U. S. Frigate Colorado, Capt. | indication should be given to the enly down, could be seen at intervals; the Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island, surface of the water was dark and smooth as glass, while a short distance off objects could only be distinguished commanding officer. They had each left some word or token with a shipfor few if any expected to return; but lently presses his hand, each wishes him success and safe return, and the crew murmurs:

leave ship and home, followed by the After about an hour's pull we landed;

made to reach her with a shot from the ficers and crew to remain with their Colorado. The destruction of this boats, while he, with Lieut. Blake, went schooner Judah (named after Judah P. up to see Col. Brown (besides which



THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE "JUDAH."

hay and cotton around the boilers. They Benjamin), on the report of Capt. Baily, Lieut. Langdon, of the Army, now Col-Flag-Officer Mervine considered neces-sary, no matter at what cost, and al-dition, as he was a gallant officer and from the previous December. There ates had been having with the boats were political reasons against this, as equipped with four broadside and one that if he found him in the boat after pivot guns, protected by a 10-inch Co- leaving he would take him along.) Col. himself to casual conversations of the himself to casual conversations of the situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with the situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The situation with t situation with his corps commanders, a most serious effect upon it. The Mr. Dana and such of his division Gen-Army of the Potomac had reached the from time to time were present culmination of its had luck. The terrifrom the yard to the entrance of the stopped Langdon's chances of going in harbor, and a guard boat continually the expedition, which was much repatrolling it. With all this staring us gretted). in the face, Col. Brown remarked that caliber of 6.5 inches and upward. As it was "the easiest thing in the world." The result will show. The Colonel was "Russell, do something," to which he "Suppose the boats are fired on?"

remarked:

"I am glad to know that; for our boats will, if successful, pull directly across, under Santa Rosa, to avoid

On Bailey's return to the Colorado, after consulting with Flag-Officer Mervine, he sent for Lieut. John H. Rus- Steece, Lieuts. Blake and Russell folsell, the Second Lieutenant of the ship lowing. (now Rear-Admiral), and offered him the command of an expedition to de- following reasons: Lieut. Sproston and stroy the Judah, which Lieut. Russell Steece were to pull across, capture and probability, saved by a flask with accepted, with the condition that he spike the gun on the opposite wharf, brandy in it, carried in his left side would be allowed to select his officers, which was guarded by the sentinel, proposing that they should go on shore, see Col. Brown and talk the matter er on the quarter and set her on fire in Capt. Bailey and Lieut. Russell visited The schooner was lying bows out. Fort Pickens, and after going over the whole situation, examining the position apparent to Lieut. Russell that Lieut. of the schooner, even Col. Brown was Sproston, instead of rounding Santa forced to admit that the attempt was Rosa, was pulling across and would not only hazardous, but desperate. soon be under Fort McRae. He hailed land, some one hailed from shore with: 'Here was no chance of escape, no as- Lieut. Blake to know the reason why sistance; officers and crew of the Col- he did not round the island, who reorado, who would gladly risk their plied: "I do not know." Lieut. Blake lives with you for that dear old flag, was then ordered to take the lead and Langdon; a good many; why did you must calmly look on five miles from round the island. This he did, for not fire?" you and witness your defeat and death Lieut. Blake could be depended on to Some id (for they followed each other), or your do his duty thoroughly and efficiently. ing may be formed when it was distriumphant success.'

perhaps, with his death. Preparations.

cutters, with a force of 100 souls, including marines and officers, the command of which was entrusted to Lieut. we will have a little pyrotechnic display

Third. That we much of the Yazon best useless, some of them quite bad, read and only kept because of Gen. Grand and only kept because of Gen. Grand and skept because of Gen. Grand and skept because of Gen. Grand and only kept because of Gen. Grand and Gen. Johnston's command by the With McTherson, capable corps of staff officers whom he worked hard. The same was true by land and water; that the work of Mark. The same was true by land and water; that they were to move at a slow specific to the first well lighted before passing, so there were the first well lighted before passing, so the first well lighted before the their well lighted before passing, so the first well lighted before passing, so the f

After some further conversation, bidding good-by to the officers, who said, replied:

"Gentlemen, I am going in there for He replied: "Let them do that, and the purpose of destroying that schoon-the ball will be opened." The officer er. I don't know whether I will succeed or not, but I pledge you one thing -you will hear from us.'

Leaving the Fort.

At 11 p. m. we left Fort Pickens just taking the lead with Midshipman

This assignment was made for the

Silently they pulled until it became He was a gallant officer, and the ser-Still nothing daunted, Lieut. Rus-sell determined to go—and succeed, signed and entered the banking firm of signed and entered the banking firm of wounded. Blake & Bros., in London, as one of the fully, the boats continued against a

men. Lieut. Russell remarked:
"You men will wake up presently—

the officers and they bent to their oars, while the rebel lookout fired his rifle giving the alarm. A volley was now poured into the boats—men fell at their oars. Lieut. Russell rose and encouraged the men. This, perhaps, saved his life, for the two men, Lamphere and Herring, sitting beside him, were instantly killed, one shot through the heart, the other through the brain, and of the Marine Corps, fell to the bottom a buckshot. By this time the alarm roll and rockets had brought out the whole rebel force down to Fort Mc-Rae, who were eagerly looking for something to fire at, while the quick marching of men in the Navy Yard could be heard. No time was to be lost, and as the boats struck the schooner's side Lieut. Russell's order to board was quickly obeyed by the gallant crew, which were now joined by the men in the other two boats, who had killed the sentinel, spiked the gun and brought away the tompion, which is now in the Navy Yard Museum, New York.

A Desperate Deck Fight.

On board the schooner a desperate conflict was raging. The Confederates stoutly defended their vessel, fighting hand-to-hand with their adversaries. The man stationed as a lookout, who gave the alarm and fired with such deadly aim from the crosstrees, had been brought down by either Lieut. Russell, Engineer White or Serg't Fitzsimmons, as they all fired about the same time. The crack of rifles, the clash of steel, the muffled reports of revolvers pressed close to the bodies of the combatants, mingled with shouts, yells and groans, can be remembered but not described. Gradually the defenders of the schooner were driven back, forced across the deck to the wharf, where, reinforced by the crew of the guard boat which had just pulled in to be relieved, the fight was renewed with increased ferociety. During the progress of the combat Ass't Engineer White and Midshipman Higginson with the firing party, gained the cabin, which was deserted. Turpentine, shavings and other inflammable material were strewn around and the match applied. The second party did the same forward. The flames spread rapidly and the destruction of the vessel being assured, Lieut. Russell considered it was time to look out for the safety of those remaining under his command, as the double-quick of the Confederates to reinforce their party. The Retreat.

The order was given by Lieut. Russell clear and distinct, which was heard far up in the Navy Yard: "Man the This hastened the movements of the rebels in the Yard, who were hurrying to join their comrades; but quickly the well-disciplined crew obeyed the order, and as the boats left the schooner's side, through the skylights and companion-ways the flames burst forth, roaring and crackling as they gained headway, while above all ed a yell of rage from the Confederates as they realized that the de-struction of their vessel was now inevitable. By this time the entire ferce of the Yard had joined their comrades on the wharf, peering in the gloom, anxious to wreak their vengeance on something. Lieut. Russell quickly ordered to form second order of battle: "Two howitzer boats in the center!"

followed with: "Wheel the two howizter boats and open with canister!" This sent the con-fused mass on the wharf back with a yell and prevented them firing on our retreating boats.

Six rounds were fired and the boats in line, led by the commanding officer, started on their return. The retreat reflected credit on officers and men, for even the wounded and dying returned in their proper boats.

The Dead and Wounded.

Coxswain, lay dead in the stern of the boat, shot through the heart, and must have died instantly. Capt. Reynolds, U. S. M. C., had managed to extricate himself from the body of Herring, and was sitting in the stern complaining of his arm, which had been grazed by a buckshot. A man by the name of John Smith, who pleaded most earnestly to go in the expedition, during the height of the conflict on the schooner's deck, lost his cap with the white cover—the distinguishing mark—and was met and bayoneted by one of our own men. He murmured as he fell back, "Go ahead, boys, but you have killed one of your own men," with that, crawled over into as the moon went down, Lieut. Sproston his boat and died shortly after reaching his ship.

Had Lieut. Russell's suggestion been adopted, poor Smith's life might have been spared. The life of Lieut. Blake was, in all

pocket over the region of the heart, and which had been cut in half by a ball. Although strictly a temperate over. To this Capt. Bailey consented, and on the same evening, Sept. 11, 1861, on the bow, taking the heaviest fire. his taking it—a fortunate occurrence. his taking it—a fortunate occurrence.

Midshipman Higginson lost a small portion of his thumb.

With three killed and 13 wounded the boats continued their course for the ship. Passing close to Santa Rosa Is-"Russell, I congratulate; nobly done; have you many wounded?"? Lieut. Russell replied: "Thank you,

Some idea of the severity of the fightcovered that nearly one-fifth of the attacking force had either been killed or

Although occasional partners. Silently, and perhaps mourn- lights continued from the fortifications, The orders were then issued to prepare the steam launch, 1st, 2d and 3d and side; not a word from officers or Colorado hailed the approaching boats, and, on Lieut. Russell's answering, the

crew could be heard to say: "There is Mr. Russell, anyway!"